

conduct off Sandy Hook. It was understood that Commodore Beresford was going to take the command of the Leander himself. Captain Whitby's conduct was very much reprobated at Halifax. It was believed he would be sent to England for trial, and that the vessels sent to Halifax by the Leander would be immediately released.

Letters to the 1st inst. have been received in this city from Trinidad, stating that the British frigate Jason, and sloop of war Lilly, had sailed from thence to Barcelona, for the purpose of joining Gen. Miranda, where it was understood he had arrived.

Captain Burrough, who arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday in 20 days from Hamburg, informs that the Prussians at the time of her departure were erecting strong batteries at Cuxhaven which they had garrisoned with a formidable force. They did not, however, interfere in the civil affairs of that place, but permitted them to remain under the direction of the Governor appointed by the Senate. Denmark, it was supposed, would be compelled to shut the Eyder against the English, which will probably occasion that river to be blockaded.

BALTIMORE, May 22.

#### COMMUNICATION.

Our very distinguished fellow citizen, Wm. PINKNEY, the present attorney general of the state of Maryland, has taken his passage from hence, with his family, in the Diana, bound to Liverpool, as minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of London. [The Diana sailed yesterday.]

If distinguished talents and unsullied virtue can obtain to this country the blessings of peace and neutrality, we may calculate on a successful issue of the mission of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney.

We understand that Mr. Pinkney, still retains his office of attorney general, and that he has entrusted the discharge of the duties of that office, in the court of appeals, court of chancery, land office, Baltimore county civil and criminal courts, to JOHN SCOTT, Esq. who is authorized to supply such vacancies as may happen to occur in the deputy prosecutors, and otherwise to represent the absent attorney general.

#### MORE VILLAINY.

On the 17th instant, the COASTING schooner Susan and William, captain A. Luce, bound from Boston to this port, was boarded by "his majesty's" frigate Cleopatra, and THOMAS WHITE, belonging to Portsmouth, N. H. was violently impressed and carried off to "serve the king." At the time this outrage was committed, the land was in sight, Cape Henry bearing north, distant 25 miles.

DOYLESTOWN, May 19.

**Caution to Parents.**—On the 23d of April, died in Chester county, a son of Mr. John Fell, aged between 4 and 5 years, in consequence of swallowing an old Jersey copper, which had lain in his stomach for thirteen months. The child often puked when taking his food, his feet and legs were swelled frequently, and his body at length swelled to such a degree, that the skin cracked in several places, and a yellowish water issued therefrom. Medical assistance proved ineffectual, and the little sufferer was called home.

This, and many other instances, should certainly excite parents and nurses to keep improper play-things out of the reach of children.

#### "Discoveries of Lewis and his Party, in Louisiana."

A few copies of the above interesting work, just received, and for SALE, at the Post Office, Williamsburg, and at this office. May 25, 1806.

#### MARSHAL'S SALES.

TO be sold, for ready money, under a decree of the court of the United States, for the fifth circuit in the Virginia district, between Phineas Bond, attorney for the creditors of Ezekiel Edwards, plaintiff, and David Ross and others, defendants, in order to raise the sum of 11,450 dollars 94 cents, due and payable on the 1st Jan. last, that valuable and well known estate in the county of Borecourt, called

#### FORT-LEWIS,

Stated by the said Ross to contain 2503 acres. The sale will take place on the premises on Monday the 14th day of July next.

This estate having been before advertised and the sale postponed, it is deemed necessary to apprise the public, that though the sales formerly announced were postponed, on account of payments received from the defendant Ross, the sale has advertised would have taken place but for a mistake in the advertisement. The subscriber has no reason to suppose that the one now advertised will not take place, and if, contrary to his expectation, it should again be put off, the earliest public notice will be given, that those who are disposed to become purchasers, may not be put to any unnecessary trouble.

BEN. MOSBY, D. M. for  
JOSEPH SCOTT, M. V. D.  
(eds)

May 25, 1806

#### For Sale, by the subscriber,

25 Hhds. Loaf Sugar  
30 Hhds N. E. Rum  
250 Casks Stone Lime (branded Knox)  
2000 lbs. Pepper  
20 Boxes Cotton and Wool Cards  
100 lbs Spanish Flax Indigo  
50 Pieces White & Plaid  
50 do Brown  
20 Casks Cut Nails and Brads, assorted  
A few Casks of Raisins, assorted  
8 by 10 Window Glass  
A general assortment of Shoes.

Henry Hovey.

May 25, 1806.

## VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1806.

The Tunisian Ambassador left Washington on Thursday on his return home. He was accompanied by Mr. Cathcart, who will attend him to understand through the principal towns to Boston, from thence he will embark for Tunis. He took leave of the heads of departments, and those with whom he had formed an acquaintance, in the most respectful and friendly manner. His suit we hear did not accompany him, preferring an asylum in this free and happy country.—*Federalist.*

The ambassador plenipotentiary from the regency of Tunis to the U. States, arrived in this city last evening, accompanied by J. L. Cathcart, Esq. our late consul general near the states of Barbary. The minister is on a tour he intends making through the eastern states. We learn he will remain in this city for a few days. *Balt. Amer.*

By the last news from Europe, it appears that the Grand Seigneur has resumed his ancient friendship for the French nation. He is a prince of a very active mind, and agility of person, of a fine graceful figure.

The British have been literally turned out of Hanover, without ceremony. Swedish Pomerania also is to be attached to the new German empire of the North, of which the late king of Prussia is to be the sovereign under this new and more honorable title.

Mr. PITT may be properly said to be the architect of his country's ruin; and Mr. Windham, with all his energetic measures, is nothing more than a conspicuous mourner amidst the dreary waste which his former friends has made in England by his unfortunate councils. *Bost. Chron.*

When the late President Washington published his proclamation of neutrality, and in that act virtually repealed the treaty of alliance with the French nation, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Sardinia and Naples were then, with England, engaged in a kind of crusade against the French, because they had presumed to reform their own monarchy. At present France, Spain, Holland, Italy, "hoot and all," with Prussia, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, Hesse Cassel, and probably Turkey, are all of them in a league offensive and defensive, and the British government is the only one at war with them. Thus in a short time, greater changes have been made than ever have been yet made in the world; although it is probable in the highest degree, great as these changes are, those that are to come will be even far greater than the past.

All our differences with the British government are in a fair way to be amicably settled. But before we indulge in this prospect, we must first know in what manner this settlement is to be effected. Pray Heaven we are not going, under the wise, virtuous and independent administration of Mr. Jefferson, again to bring our substantial rights into question against the arbitrary claims and pretensions of the adherents of Mr. Pitt; or, to have a second edition of Jay's treaty, framed and established on the insulting principle of mutual complaints and concessions. When we can have an adequate indemnity for the past, and a reasonable security for the future, the point is then settled—and not before. If our seamen have been impressed and imprisoned; if the property of our citizens has been arrested and confiscated, by British adjudications; and our inoffensive countrymen inhumanly and even wantonly murdered, in our own waters; let the former be released, our property be restored, and the murderers punished.—This is the only settlement which ought now to be made. What is fact to-day, may not be law to-morrow. A new code of maritime regulations may be prescribed by the great continental powers of Europe, to which the British government may be compelled to submit, and it would have a very unpleasant aspect if we in America the authors and creators of all the recent changes in the world, should become a solitary dissentient from a salutary innovation. Besides, what is law for England, must be law for Spain, France, Holland and Italy. It is absurd in the nature of things, to conceive that we are to carry on our trade with certain nations by the modern, and with their enemy by the ancient law. That the doctrine of the old school is to favor England, and the doctrine of the new to ruin France. Justice to the impartial must be equal in its dispensation; and we will not yet believe that the present administration will adopt any other policy in our foreign relations.

Saturday evening, arrived in this place Mr. COOPER, the celebrated Actor, he performs, we understand, on Wednesday next, in the part of HAMLET.—*Norfolk Public Ledger.*

The Celtic Academy at Paris, at one of its late meetings, submitted to the test an ingenious contrivance of one of its members which communicates the faculty of corresponding and conversing with persons of whose language you are entirely ignorant, without any preliminary study, without expense, embarrassment, or the least mental exertion. It was tried by 25 Academicians on the European languages, and this trial demonstrated, that by means of this discovery a person may travel wherever he pleases without an interpreter, that he may ask for every thing he wants, converse on every kind of subject interesting to a traveller, and even express metaphysical ideas. This process is intended to be made public.

A letter from Curacao, dated May 1st, says, that General Miranda's squadron passed by that place 8 days before, beating to windward; and that business on the Main was completely at a stand, owing to an expectation of Miranda's immediately effecting a landing.—*Mer. Ad.*

Extract of a letter from Capt. James Diddle (commanding gun boat No. 1.) to the Secretary of the Navy dated

CHARLESTON, S. C. May 14, 1806.

"It has been mentioned in several of the prints of this city, that a French privateer schr. has been and still continues cruising off this bar, to the annoyance of the commerce of the U. States. The report, however, is, I believe, incorrect. I have myself been out to sea at two different times, purposely to gain a sight of her; and after having spoken a number of vessels, bound in to Charleston from the various ports of the U. States; as also others, approaching the coast directly in for sea, neither of which had seen or heard any thing of a privateer, I returned hither this morning, convinced that the report was without foundation."

Captain Haff, of the ship Address, arrived at New York, states, that it was reported at Gibraltar, the 3d of April, that

Sir Sidney Smith, was bound to Algiers intending to bombard it.

Several letters received in New York from Curacao concur in stating that Miranda, about the 12th April, landed at Aruba, a small Dutch Island in sight of Curacao, where he exercised and recruited his forces preparatory to his descent on the Spanish Main. He sailed from thence about the 20th of April.—This news is correct.—*New York Gaz.*

Capt. Wynkoop, of the Sperry Baker, in 16 days from Porto Rico, informs, that when he left that place it was reported that Gen. Miranda had effected a landing at Curacao: That the Spanish government had sent to the City of St. Domingo, requesting assistance from Gen. Ferrand; who sent back word, that he would furnish 500 troops, provided a convoy was sent to protect them!—ib.

#### FROM THE HUDSON RIVER.

Members of Congress, elected in New York in 1806.

- | Districts. | Counties.   | Members.                               |
|------------|---|--|
| 1          | Suffolk and Queens                                  | Samuel Riker.                          |
| 2, 3       | Kings, Richmond and New York                        | George Clinton, jr. Gurdon S. Mumford. |
| 4          | Winchester & Rockland                               | Philip Van Cortlandt.                  |
| 5          | Orange  | John Blake, jr.                        |
| 6          | Dutchess  | Daniel C. Verplank.                    |
| 7          | Ulster and Greene                                   | Barent Garde-nier.                     |
| 8          | Columbia  | James I. Van Alen.                     |
| 9          | Albany  | Killian K. Van Rensselaer.             |
| 10         | Rensselaer  | Josiah Masters.                        |
| 11         | Saratoga, Clinton and Essex                         | John Thompson.                         |
| 12         | Washington  | David Thomas.                          |
| 13         | Schoharie and Montgomery                            | Peter Swart.                           |
| 14         | Otsego and Delaware                                 | John Russell.                          |
| 15         | Herkimer, Oneida, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence | William Kirkpatrick.                   |
| 16         | Chenango, Madison, Otsego, Tioga & Broome           | Reuben Humphreys.                      |
| 17         | Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Genesee and Steuben        | Daniel W. Lewis.                       |
- (The 3 marked thus † are federal.)

In Rhode Island, the legislature has met. Elisha R. Potter was chosen speaker, and Theodore A. Foster, clerk of the house [of representatives.] The votes for governor were, for the federal candidate, Mr. Jackson, 1662; for one republican, Smith, 1097; and for another republican, Arnold, 1094. No choice being made, and no provision in the constitution for the case, the assembly postponed its consideration to their June session.—ib.

In Vermont, the strength of parties may be gathered from a recent election of Senators to examine and revise the constitution, when the republican ticket obtained an average of 5,032 votes, and the federal list 1,670.—ib.

In Connecticut, the legislature is in session, Lyman Law is speaker of the [lower] house, and Sylvanus Backus and Thomas V. Seymour, clerks. The votes for governor (exclusive of 100 lost for the republican candidate) are for Trumbull 13,413. Hart 9,460, federal majority 3,653. The federal majority last year was 5,466; so that the republicans have gained 1,813 since that time. Gov. Trumbull's speech was short, beginning with a recommendation of attention to appointments to office [keep out the democrats.] Encouragement of domestic manufactures of iron, wool and flax is the only other object pressed on their deliberations.—ib.

#### FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Marshal Bernadotte has been presented by Bonaparte with the royal palace and domain of Trielsdorf, in Anspach.

The county of Dusseldorf, has been ceded by the king of Bavaria to France, and prince Murat appointed hereditary duke thereof.

The French minister of marine, has been dispatched to inspect the sea coasts of the channel.

An order passed the house of commons on the first of April, moved by lord Auckland, for the necessary documents to explain the nature and extent of the trade between G. Britain, her colonies in the W. Indies, and America.

The emperor Napoleon, as grand master of the order of the Iron Crown, has conferred the grand insignia of that order, on his highness prince Eugenius Napoleon of France, deputy king of Naples, his son, on prince Joseph Napoleon, and on prince Louis, his brothers; and on the princes Murat and Borghese, his brother-in-law.

Marshal Jourdan, is to take command in the city of Naples.

#### BURK'S HISTORY OF VIRGINIA.

The second volume of this interesting work, is printed, and now in the hands of the binder. Every exertion will be used to gratify the impatient wishes of the public, and in the course of a few weeks it is confidently expected the books will be ready for delivery. The lively interest which has been excited for the appearance of the work, entire; the decided marks of approbation which have accompanied each volume, render it desirable that the whole should appear, with as little delay as possible. Arrangements are therefore making to insure the completion with all practicable dispatch.—*Pet. Int.*

The French official Journal, in noticing the provisions of the bill brought in to the Congress of the United States, against the pressing of American seamen by the English cruisers, subjoins the following observations:—*Nat. Int.*

"We can here perceive the energy of a nation which has some sense of her dignity. She has no navy; compared with England, she is feeble; but she is determined to make every effort to support the chances of war, to perish, if it be necessary, in defence of her honor and her rights. Well may such conduct put to the blush that other power, who, intimidated by the cannon of Nelson, betrayed the cause of nations, destroyed the character of sovereigns, and acknowledged the legality of the tyranny of the English on the sea. These are not the paths which lead to glory.—From that moment, all the unprotected nations were delivered up to the oppression and the plunder of England, whose caprice constitutes the law to which they are obliged to submit. What a difference between the successors of Catharine and that great princess! Prussia is the only power who has not acceded to these principles so dishonorable to royalty. Denmark defended herself in her capital, which was bombarded, exposed herself to the greatest danger, but she was under the necessity of submitting to the influence of her neighbors. It will now be the honorable distinction of America to raise her voice, to claim with firmness the rights of all nations, & to maintain a cause which the intrigues, the threats and the gold of England have induced the powers of Europe to betray!"

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—April 2. AMERICA.—Mr. Rose gave notice of his intention to bring forward to-morrow a motion of the utmost consequence with regard to the intercourse of America with our West India colonies.—This motion he was urged to press, in consequence of what he heard was going forward elsewhere combined with a negotiation of great importance, which was known to be on the tapis. The idea of enabling the governors of the West India Islands to suspend our navigation laws during the war, struck him to be a project so alarming, that he felt it to be his duty at once to move for the production of such documents as he knew were calculated to show, not only the inexpediency, but the danger of such a proceeding.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial House at Hamburg, to their Correspondent in Philadelphia dated Hamburg, April 5. As this conveyance has been detained here till this day, we have still to add the important news, that Prussia, has declared all the ports on the North Sea, to be shut against the British trade and shipping. The Packets are however to go unimpeded, and it is hoped that neutral ships from England, will neither be refused admittance. At any rate it is confidently expected that England will not blockade our port, and if this expectation proves founded, a brilliant trade, with your, and other neutral countries, will be the natural consequence. Large speculations in produce have been made on this account, by which coffee and sugar have advanced 10 per cent. logwood & fustic, 20 per cent. and most other goods, about 5 per cent. Grain has also risen 10 per cent. as a war in the Baltic is apprehended. Of Coffee hardly any is left, and the stock of all other produce is considerably reduced. If you learn from England, that no blockade will take place, it will be highly advisable to ship produce to our port, particularly coffee, sugar, rice, dye woods and specie. Insurance from your country to our port remains, 3 per cent.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Louis to his friend at Lexington, (Ken) dated April 24th, 1806.

"There has been no news here for some time worth relating, until the express arrived from Fort Adams, with letters to the general, of this purport, that he must have all his troops in readiness to start from this place as soon as possible, as the Spaniards are commencing hostilities; they have already got possession of Fort Adams.—The Indians show a great disposition to war, they have killed four men on the Mississippi river. The troops will leave this on the 30th of this month.—[We are indebted to the gentleman who obligingly favored us with the foregoing extract, although we are confident the information it contains is incorrect. Our Natchez papers are to the 22d ultimo, and letters have been received in town to the same date, which make no mention of Fort Adams being taken, and we are confident an event of such importance could not have escaped notice at that place.]—Ed. Ken. Gaz.

The supercargo of the ship George arrived at Philadelphia the 20th inst. from Batavia, but last from the Cape of Good Hope, gives the following information.

Governor Jansson with the Dutch troops embarked the 4th, and sailed the 6th of March for Amsterdam. Immediately after the capture of the Cape, an embargo was laid upon all neutral vessels, which continued two months. This step was taken to prevent the intelligence of the capture of the Cape being carried out of the colony, as they were daily in expectation of the arrival of the French captain Leen-voce, who, under the impression of the place being in the possession of the former owners, had sent in two British prizes, that he had captured off the Cape. The squadron alternately stretched out to sea, sending in vessels of every description that they met with. In the beginning of March they chased in a French frigate the La Volantier; this caused a great consternation among the inhabitants, and a terrible uneasiness with the English, the

batteries and fortifications were all manned, the officers riding to and fro, in their private dresses (lest the Frenchmen should discover the brilliancy of their red coats) and effecting every precautionary measure against the attack of a fleet. The frigate shortly came to an anchor in the bay, and instantly surrendered to the boarding boats.—This frigate sailed from Brest with eleven line of battle ships; they fell in with some English ships, captured them and sent 200 prisoners in the La Volantier to the Cape; (they were landed in a miserable state, most of them having the scurvy.)

This frigate with five ships of the line, parted company with the eleven sail off the island of Madeira, and were destined to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. The information excited the attention of the English with no small portion of confusion, they began to raise entrenchments along the shore; issuing proclamations prohibiting the farmers upon pain of death, from suffering provisions, or any kind of supplies, voluntarily, or accidentally falling into the hands of the expected enemy. The sailing of the transports was suspended for two days; uncertain whether it would be more to their advantage for the enemy to be acquainted with the situation of the Cape or not. Many American vessels put in this place for refreshments, when they perceived themselves completely entrapped in an embargo. Petitions for release were handed to the governor repeatedly, but were always replied in vague and indistinct terms. The present state of affairs induced them to renew their request, when luckily those vessels bound to the westward had liberty to depart, and most of them sailed on the 12th of March.

Longevity.—Mr. Bingley, in his tour through North Wales, speaking of the healthiness of the vale of Llanidloes, says, (on the authority of Lord Lyndoch,) that not long ago, there died in that neighborhood an honest Welsh Farmer, who was 105 years of age. By his first wife he had three children, ten by his second, four by his third, and seven by his two concubines.—His youngest son was eighty one years younger than the oldest; 800 persons, that descended from his body, attended his funeral. (London paper.)

#### Lownes & Peirce,

OPPOSITE the Bell Tavern and corner of the street leading to the river, have just received a large quantity of the first quality

#### BACON,

from Isle of Wight, cur'd by Robert and Richard Ricks.—Also, on hand, a general assortment of

#### GROCERIES.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept and sold on the lowest terms. May 30, 1806

#### LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the TRACT of LAND whereon he now resides, containing upwards of 1300 acres, situated in Buckingham county, within five and a half miles of New Canton and three from Mr. Scott's Manufacturing Mill; there is a good dwelling-house upon it, with all the necessary out buildings, garden, &c. The situation is beautiful and as healthy as any in this part of the country; there is 2 or 300 acres of this land cleared and inclosed in good fences and in fine order for raising of small grain and grass.

He wishes also to sell a tract of 400 acres, situated in the same county, within seven miles of New Canton; there are two small dwelling-houses upon this land, barns, tobacco houses, &c. the plantation in good order for cropping. A credit of one, two and three years will be given a purchaser of either or both of the above mentioned tracts of land, upon his giving bond and approved security, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment; or I would receive in payment, military land lying in Tennessee or Kentucky. For terms apply to Daniel or William Guerriant in New Canton, or the subscriber.

PETER GUERRANT.

May 26, 1806. (3w)

#### Thomas Rutherford, & Co.

ARE DESIROUS TO SELL. A few Boxes 4 & 7-8 Irish Linens. A few Crates of Queens' Ware. And a quantity of Liverpool Salt, loose and in sacks, Just received on consignment from Dublin and Liverpool. May 30, 1806 w12t

#### 20 Dollars Reward,

WILL be paid to any person who will apprehend and safely deliver to the subscriber, at his plantation, on the Fluvanna river, about twelve miles above New Canton, in the county of Buckingham, a bright milch cow, named NED, who ran away about the 10th day of last February.—He is about 25 years of age, of middling stature, has a remarkable scar across his right cheek, a coarse voice, and when closely examined is apt to appear a good deal confounded. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned against carrying said fellow out of the state, at their peril.

LINAUS BOLLING. May 25, 1806. (4w)

#### FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,

STRAYED from Ben. Creek on the 13th instant, a HORSE, five feet two or three inches high, six years old, a bald face, all his feet white, his mane has been roached but nearly grown out, he is rather light made for his height, very spirited, trots and paces; any person delivering the said horse to me at Ben. creek, or giving such information that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

THOS. LAWSON. Buckingham, May 25, 1806. (4w)

TAKEN up by Edward Bass of Amelia county, two stray MULES—one a mare, of a mouse colour, no mark or brand, about four feet four or five inches high and three or four years old, stout and well made; appraised to forty five dollars.—The other a horse, of a brown colour, marked with a white spot about four inches above the nostril, and the letter W on the left fore foot, about four feet high and three years old; appraised to forty dollars. February 13, 1806 (w3t)

Foolscap & Letter Paper For sale at this office.